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on behalf of the

"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally disabled in the War.

By special request there will be another performance on
SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER,
AT 7.30 P.M. SHARP.

PRICES AS USUAL.

A recherche supper at \$2 per head will be served after the performance in the
HONGKONG HOTEL GYM. Room from 10.45 P.M., the proceeds of which will be devoted to
the "STAR AND GARTER" FUND.GORDON'S
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[123]

THE NEW
TAB TIE

THE ONLY PERFECT DRESS TIE.

Fastens securely on to the collar stud, facilitates tying
and cannot get out of place.Stocked in Black Silk and White Pique in three shapes,
and all sizes from 14 to 17 inches.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 23.

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Grand Prize of Honour
Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915.

ASAHI-BEER

SOLD EVERYWHERE

THE SHAM POLISH STATE
ALLIES' PROTEST.

In conjunction with the official protest made in Petrograd regarding the proclamation recently issued by the enemy Powers announcing their decision to create an autonomous State in Poland, the following official communiqué has been issued simultaneously in London, Paris, and Rome:

"In a proclamation issued at Warsaw and Lublin on the 6th instant, the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, announced that they have agreed to create in the Polish districts occupied by their troops an autonomous State under the form of an hereditary and constitutional monarchy, and there to organize, train, and dispose of an Army which shall be considered as appertaining to the State thus created. It is an established principle of modern International Law that cannot, in view of its preposterous and *de facto* character, imply a transfer of sovereignty over the territory so occupied, and cannot, therefore, carry with it any right whatsoever to dispose of this territory to the advantage of any other Power whatsoever.""In giving a *de jure* application to their occupation of these territories, the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria have not only committed an illegal act, but have also disregarded one of the fundamental principles on which the constitution and existence of the society of civilized nations are based. Moreover, in proposing to organize, train, and dispose of an army levied in those Polish districts occupied by their troops, the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, have once more violated the engagements which they have undertaken to observe, and by which, in accordance with the most elementary principles of justice and morality, a belligerent is forbidden to force the subjects of its opponents to take part in operations of war directed against their own country. (Article 23 of the Provisions annexed to the 18th Hague Convention of 1907, as ratified by the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, November 29th, 1909.)"

"The Allied Powers, in submitting these fresh violations of law, equity, and justice to the unbiased condemnation of neutral Powers, announce that they will not accept these violations as justification for any future action which the enemy Powers may wish to take in Poland, and that they reserve to themselves the right to oppose this action by every means at their disposal."

"Foreign Office, Nov. 18th, 1918."
ALLEGED TO THE KAISER.
According to a Königsberg telegram to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the Polish soldiers will be required to swear allegiance to the Polish State, to the German Emperor, as Commander-in-Chief in this war, and to the monarchs of both the Central Powers as guarantors of the Polish State.—*Reuter*.PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION
SEVERE PENALTY UNDER A NEW BILL.

The text of a Bill to be introduced by Mr. Herbert Samuel was issued recently, amending the law relating to the prevention of corruption.

The new Bill provides that a person convicted of misdemeanour under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1916, or Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, shall, where the matter or transaction in relation to which the offence was committed, was a contract, or proposal for contract, with His Majesty or any Government Department, or any public body, or sub-contract to execute any work comprised in such contract be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven nor less than three years, provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the infliction, in addition to penal servitude, of such punishment as under the last mentioned Act may be inflicted in addition to imprisonment.

Another clause provides that where in any proceedings against a person for an offence under the above-mentioned Acts it is proved that any money or other consideration has been paid to or received by a person in the employment of His Majesty or Government Department, or public body, by or from a contractor, or agent of the contractor, holding a contract from the Government or public body, the money shall be deemed to have been paid or given and received corruptly as inducement or reward unless the contrary is proved.

AN AUTHOR OF THE WAR
DEAD.

THE KAISER'S MAN IN VIENNA.

The death of Herr von Tschirschky and Bögendorff, the German Ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Court, which took place in Vienna on November 13th, removes one of the most notorious of contemporary German diplomats (says *The Times*). The son of a former Director-General of the Saxon State Railways, he qualified by the usual course of legal studies and juridical training for the German Diplomatic Service, which he entered in March, 1883, at the age of 28. During the next 17 years he held various minor appointments at Constantinople, Athens, Teleran, Vienna, and Bern, but acquired no prominence until he was selected to be Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg in December, 1894.There he remained five years, and left in curious circumstances. At some social function the lady whom he was to take down to supper gave her arm instead to the late Grand Duke Vladimir. Herr von Tschirschky, interpreting the *contretemps* as an affront to the German Empire, protested to his Ambassador, Prince Radolin, who lodged a formal protest in regard to it with the Russian authorities. As a result, the whole personnel of the German Embassy at St. Petersburg had to be changed, and Tschirschky departed, amid the mockery of Russian society, but consoled by the receipt of the rank and title of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.In 1900-1 he represented Germany at Luxembourg, and subsequently, until his appointment to be German Foreign Secretary in 1906, he was Prussian Envoy at Hamburg. While at Hamburg he attracted the notice of the Emperor William, whom he accompanied repeatedly on his frequent voyages in the *Hohenzollern*.TACKLING HERR VON HOLSTEIN.
Thanks to the Imperial confidence thus gained, he was chosen to succeed Baron von Richthofen at the Wilhelmstrasse, where his short term of office coincided with the crisis marked by the Algeiras Conference, and was rendered notable by his dismissal of the famous Eminence Grise, Herr von Holstein. Neither Baron von Richthofen nor Prince Bülow had ventured to dispute with the services of their dictatorial subordinate, but Herr von Tschirschky—in whom ill-temper sometimes did duty for force of will—caused general astonishment by accepting, during the Chancellor's indisposition, one of Holstein's periodical threats of resignation.Nevertheless, Tschirschky was scarcely a success at the Wilhelmstrasse. In the Reichstag he cut a poor figure, and was honestly relieved when, in October, 1907, he was appointed to succeed Prince (then Count) Wedel as German Ambassador in Vienna. The semi-clandestine activity of the German Ambassador in the Austrian capital was far better suited to his vulpine temperament than the semi-publicity of the Reichstag. Yet his appointment to Vienna was regarded as a daring experiment. His predecessor, Count Wedel, whom *chers collègues* unkindly, but truly, termed *faux bonhomme et soldat*, had, thanks to his wife's large fortune, filled an important place in Austrian society. His bluff and hearty manner had atoned to some extent for heavy-footedness, and had softened the echo of his great Blücher boots upon the shining parquet of the Ballplatz. Tschirschky, on the other hand, had a fox and an undistinguished air. He had, moreover, espoused a Viennese lady of Jewish extraction, the daughter of a "Sugar Baron," Herr Stummer-Tavarnik, whose new wealth could hardly be expected to purchase for his daughter a welcome in the exclusive circles where as the late Baron Albert von Rothschild found to his cost—Jews are not invariably made to feel at home.BOSNIA AND SERAJEVO.
Yet little by little Tschirschky, whose ability was undeniable, managed to turn to account even these social disadvantages. When the Bosnian annexation crisis of 1908-9 had ended in the capitulation of Russia to a German ultimatum, and Count Aehrenthal displayed insufficient gratitude for the "service" by which Prince Bülow and Tschirschky snatched the wreath of laurel from his brow at the eleventh hour, Tschirschky began against Aehrenthal a subtle and perfidious campaign that helped to hasten Aehrenthal's death. The campaign was largely carried on in the *Zeit* by Frau von Tschirschky's nephew, who became also the German Ambassador's Parliamentary agent.

If Aehrenthal had been unable to cope with Tschirschky, his successor, Count Berchtold, was quite powerless in his hands. Austro-Hungarian foreign policy, such as it was, took its inspiration increasingly from the Ambassadorial palace in the Metternichgasse. Working hand in hand with General Conrad von Hotzendorff and the military party, Tschirschky was the guiding spirit of all the scandals and provocative tactics employed by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office against Serbia and Montenegro in the winter of 1912-13. Precisely what part he played in and after the Serajevo assassinations may never be known; but Sir Maurice de Bunsen has placed it on record (British White Paper No. 95) that "the German Ambassador knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia before it was dispatched, and telegraphed it to the German Emperor. I know from the German Ambassador himself that he endorses every line of it."

AUSTRIA'S EVIL GENIUS.
It is certain that while the Allied Governments were working for peace at Vienna Tschirschky did nothing to second their efforts. "The German Government," wrote the British Ambassador in his official dispatch, "claimed to have persevered to the end in the endeavour to support at Vienna your [Sir Edward Grey's] proposals in the interest of peace. Herr von Tschirschky abstained from inviting my co-operation." (Continued at foot of next column.)FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.Mr. W. G. R. Murphy, of Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., well-known in Shanghai athletic circles, has left for home, *via* Vancouver, on his way to offer his services at the front. For the past two years Mr. Murphy has been a member of the Shanghai Scottish. Mr. Murphy may join the Canadian contingent, but failing that he will offer his services at home.

Mr. W. D. Goodfellow, writing from France to his mother in Shanghai, mentions that he is now a major.

SIR W. LAURIER ON
THE WAR.CRITICISMS OF THE
GOVERNMENT.

Addressing a conference of Liberal leaders at Ottawa, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the Liberal Party still thought that it was its first duty to aid in bringing the war, upon which depends the freedom of mankind, to a satisfactory conclusion.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier insisted that he was not averse from helping recruiting, and declared that he had done his part in his own province, speaking both in French and in English, and impressing upon his hearers that it was the common duty of all, irrespective of creed or race, to support Great Britain and the Allied nations.

In regard to the resignation of Sir Sam Hughes, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asserted that Canadian soldiers had been forced to meet the enemy improperly equipped; men had died on the battlefield for this reason. The most sacred trust ever placed in the hands of a Government, he declared, had been betrayed from the start through charges, disputes, and quarrels. He also condemned with emphasis the increase of tariff duties against Great Britain at a time when she was struggling against the submarine menace.

A resolution adopted by the convention declared unwavering loyalty to the King and the Empire, and pledged assistance in every effort for the vigorous prosecution of the war. It also denounced any imputations against the loyalty of the Liberal Party as unjustified and an insult to thousands of true Liberals mourning sons and brothers who gave their lives at the front as a proof of their devotion to the Empire.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

STANDING ORDERS.

The following is to be inserted in Standing Orders and numbered 15 (a):—
Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables on patrol duty are directed by the Captain Superintendent of Police to report any neglect of duty, or any conduct inconsistent with a due performance of duty, on the part of any regular Indians or Chinese police on beat. To assist them in this, Beat Slips will be issued when going on duty. They are not to give any orders to any such regular police officer.

NO. 2 PLATOON.

All ranks, except those on duty, will parade under the O.C. Platoon outside the Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay, on Friday, December 29th. Fall in at 6.30 p.m. Uniform, caps, and covers, and rifles.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Members of these Units, who are exempted from all other duties, will, as from January 1st, 1919, in case of absence from or unpunctuality in attending practices, and in other matters, be subject to the same disciplinary measures as those governing ordinary patrol and drill detachments.

MOUNTED POLICE.

P.-c. 87 Ke Shu Kuan, No. 3 Company, is transferred to this detachment.
(Sdg.) F. C. JENKIN.
D.S.P. (R.)

23rd December, 1918.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Promotion.
Ho Le-ion, Divisional Secretary, to be Divisional Secretary and Sergeant.First Aid Examination.
An Examination in First Aid will be held at the Tung Wah Hospital on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 8 p.m. AllRecruits will attend this Examination; trained members who have not passed a First Aid Examination since 31st January, 1918, may attend at their option.
SALVING DIVISION.
Recruits will attend a First Aid Lecture on Thursday, 28th inst., at 6.15 p.m. (Sd.) S. BALPHS
(Officer in Charge of District).
December 23rd, 1918.

or that of the French and Russian Ambassadors, in carrying out his instructions to that effect, and I had no means of knowing what response he was receiving from the Austro-Hungarian Government."

There is, indeed, every reason to believe that the German Emperor conveyed to the Emperor Francis Joseph, either directly or through Tschirschky, as early as July 14th, 1914, an intimation that Germany would support Austria to the full and in every direction if she would go ahead and attack Serbia. There is also reason to believe that the ultimatum to Serbia was approved and revised, if not actually drawn up, by Tschirschky and the German Emperor. Tschirschky's death must, therefore, be regarded as that of one of the most culpable authors of the war—and regarded with a regret that he has not lived to see the full fruits of the nefarious policy with which his name will for ever be identified.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES new Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1919. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vœux Road.
[1451]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1324]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1325]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings,
1219

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon. With Tennis Court.
Apply—
ABBATOON V. APOAR & Co.,
14, Des Vœux Road Central.
[1316]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
[1086]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[940]

TO LET.

From 1st May.
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[618]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., LTD.
[622]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
No. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD. HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[132]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1371]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

"GLENIFIER," 6, Hankow Road, Kowloon. No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, FURNISHED.

8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellist. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET. No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SEOF.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK. KELLETTS CREST, 66, PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon. No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street. No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (unfurnished).

No. 66, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
35.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Christmas Day—Public Holiday. Bogey Competition at Fanning.

TO-MORROW

Boxing Day—Public Holiday. 10 a.m.—Winter "Bisley" at Stonecutters.

10 a.m.—Mixed Foursome Competition at Fanning.

Friday, 5th Jan.—
Noon—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. CRAIGENGOWER.

Played on the Civil Service Ground on Saturday and won by Craigengower with 5 wickets in hand. Scores:—

Civil Service	Craigengower
R. C. Wittichell, c Noria, b Southerton	20
E. W. Hamilton, b Pestonjee	18
C. F. Mason, c and b Pestonjee	9
P. T. Lambie, b Southerton	24
R. E. O. Bird, c Thompson, b Southerton	3
C. J. Tachi, c Noria, b Pestonjee	12
F. Bacon, c Thompson, b Pestonjee	2
J. W. Franks, c Thompson, b Southerton	0
J. Deane, c Bradbury, b Southerton	0
R. Duncan, not out	0
Extras	9

Total 112

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
Southerton	16	38	6
Pestonjee	15	0	4
Abbas	1	4	0

CRAIGENGOWER.

S. Jex, c Lambie, b Wittichell	19
J. D. Noria, b Hamilton	22
W. Bradbury, c Bird, b Hamilton	20
R. Pestonjee, c Mason, b Wittichell	0
R. Bass, not out	1
F. Thompson, not out	25
G. Southerton, b Wittichell	18
Extras	5

Total (for 5) 116

L. A. Rose, A. Runjahn, D. Kharras, and A. Abbas did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	R.	W.
E. W. Hamilton	10	46	2
R. E. O. Bird	7	29	0
R. C. Wittichell	7	35	3

UNIVERSITY v. MILITARY.

This match was played on the Club's ground and resulted in an easy win for the University by 42 runs. Going in first, the students compiled 119, to which the soldiers responded with only 77. Brayshaw did well both with the bat and ball, scoring 42 runs and taking 7 wickets for 33 runs. Scores:—

University	Military
J. D. Wright, c Wahl, b Baker	33
R. Ponsonby Fane, b Smith	2
G. E. Marley, b Waterson	4
K. Brayshaw, c and b Baker	42
Ng Sze Kwong, c Wyatt, b Palmer	29
A. de Souza, b Lawrence	0
Chow Yat Cheong, c Wahl, b Lawrence	4
D. P. Dixon, b Lawrence	0
W. Hall, c Palmer, b Baker	6
W. Gittens, c Lawrence, b Palmer	0
S. A. Ismail, not out	0
Extras	16

Total 119

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	5	1	27	1
Waterson	7	1	24	1
Baker	7	1	31	3
Lawrence	4	0	16	3
Palmer	1	0	5	2

THE MILITARY.

Wyatt, c Gittens, b Dixon	27
Dix, c de Souza, b Brayshaw	0
Lt. Baker, c Ponsonby Fane, b Brayshaw	4
Lt. Wahl, b Dixon	4
Smith, c Gittens, b Brayshaw	7
Page, c Gittens, b Brayshaw	3
McGregor, c Brayshaw, b Dixon	2
Lawrence, not out	17
Goddard, b Brayshaw	10
Palmer, c Marley, b Brayshaw	0
Waterson, c Ismail, b Brayshaw	2
Extras	4

Total 77

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshaw	12	3	33	7
Dixon	12	2	40	3

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R.G.A. v. K.S.L.I.

It was a pleasure to watch this match, which took place on the Club Ground at Happy Valley on Saturday. It was absolutely clean throughout, and devoid of those incidents which, unfortunately, have become quite a common occurrence at our local football matches lately.

The game was fast, keen, and hardly contested. Right up to the final whistle, the issue remained in doubt. Both teams were without two of their usual players, the Shropshires lacking Williams and Pritchards (goal); and the R.G.A., Talford and Edgeler. From the kick-off the Infantrymen invaded the R.A. territory with Peplow and Wassell to the fore, the latter feeding his wing man with some well-placed passes. A centre from Peplow caused trouble in the Artillery goal-mouth, but Garrod and Co. were on the alert and kept their charge intact. The pressure was eventually relieved by a goal kick, and Gorman then sent his forwards away with a well-placed kick. Saunders and Youngman on the gunners' right wing found a great stumbling block in Wall,

who stopped many dangerous movements. Pritchards, for the Shropshires, was the prime mover in some good combination, but the R.G.A. halves and backs were ever ready. Youngman got the ball from a long punt by Gorman, and, taking it down the field, spoiled a good effort by shooting straight at the goalkeeper, who had no difficulty in saving. The K.S.L.I. again got going and Wassell tested the gunners' custodian with a shot which the latter punched away. Machin put in a good shot, but Garrod was again in the right place and saved with difficulty. Some good work on the Artillery left wing followed, and Townsend sent Halls and Leighton away with a well-judged pass, but Leighton drove the ball into the side of the net. Half-time arrived with the score-sheet blank.

On the resumption of play, the Gunners were the first to get going, but they finished by shooting over the bar. For a time play was in the Shropshires' half, and their goalkeeper was often called to save. Wall, at back, also played a splendid game, his judgment and tackling being especially good. Pritchards then led his forwards into the R.A. territory, and once more severely tested the defence. Machin and Bradcock were given no chance by Townsend and Dickenson, but Peplow and Wassell on the other wing were a source of anxiety to the gunners. After Garrod had been repeatedly called upon to save, the pressure was relieved by a fine clearance by Caple. At the other end Moran had hard lines in not scoring with a splendid shot, which was saved by a great effort on the part of the Shropshires' custodian. From a set-piece in front of the R.G.A. goal Dickenson cleared. Halls, getting the ball, ran down the field, and put in a fine centre, which Leighton, with excellent judgment, placed well out of Smith's reach into the net. The K.S.L.I. tried hard to equalise and the gunners had a very anxious time, but their trusty defence never failed them and they eventually finished winners by one goal to nil. Referee, Mr. Wright.

K.S.L.I.—Smith; Clayton and Wall; Morris, Taylor and Henn; Bradcock, Machin, Pritchards, Wassell and Peplow. R.G.A.—Garrod; Caple and Dickenson; Thomas, Gorman and Townsend; Youngman, Saunders, Moran, Leighton and Halls.

NAVY v. R.E.

This game was by no means so uneven as the result makes it appear. The sailors did quite a lot of attacking but missed a good many chances to score, whereas the soldiers seized nearly all those which came their way. The game opened in a sensational manner, Millard quietly opening the scoring for the R.E. with a shot that, with a little luck, Crocker could have saved. Just previously Hutchinson had put a pass right across the mouth of the R.E. goal, but there was no-one to receive it. Millard again became dangerous but was neatly robbed of the ball by Holmby. The Navy left wing then got away, but hung on to the ball a trifle too long and Coxon captured it. Scott then, by very clever football, made a nice opening for Townsend, who, taking advantage of it, scored a good goal. Wilkinson was then called upon to save and did so in good style, but the Navy forwards always seemed to shoot straight at him, and thus lost several golden opportunities. White had an opening and should have passed to Scott, who was standing unmarked in front of goal, but he hung on to the ball, and, just as he shot, Crocker rushed out and stopped the ball with his face. Townsend had a chance, from a lovely centre by Pearce, but missed, while at the other end, a chance which Hutchinson gave to Dann ended in the ball going behind. Just about this time the Engineers gave a fine exhibition of headwork, in which Millard, Townsend and Scott figured, the last-named once heading the ball away out to the right wing, as far as a good many players could kick. This movement was, however, spoiled by off-side. The third goal came from a centre by Pearce, Townsend finding himself so favourably situated that he could hardly help scoring. The two players, who are usually most prominent in the Sappers' team, appeared to be out of form in this half, Coxon frequently mis-kicking and White appearing to have great difficulty in keeping his feet, and spending, in consequence, a great deal of the time on the ground. Half-time arrived with the R.E. 3 goals up.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

"AT HOME" AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The prizes won in the tennis, golf and croquet summer tournaments in connection with the above club were formally presented to the winners on Saturday afternoon at an "at home" in the club's enclosure. There was a large attendance of members and their lady friends. During the afternoon tennis and croquet "spoon" competitions took place, and the play was very interesting, especially in the croquet game, where the competing teams finished level. Tea and other refreshments were served during an interval.

At the close of the "spoon" games the prizes were handed to the recipients by Mrs. Forsyth (wife of Dr. C. Forsyth, president of the club), who was introduced by Mr. P. R. Wolff, vice-president. The prize-winners were:—

GOLF.
1 (cup presented by Mr. H. H. Taylor), H. Overy; 2, T. McLennan. Runners-up—J. P. Robinson and D. J. Mackenzie.

TENNIS.
Doubles Handicap—J. Stalker and H. H. Taylor. Runners-up—R. Abraham and A. W. E. Davidson.
Singles—N. J. Austin. Runner-up—W. Farmer.

CROQUET.
Championship—E. V. Carmichael. Runner-up—A. L. Brown.

Handicap Singles—(A.)—A. L. Brown. Runner-up—J. Meade. (B.)—F. P. Lenestry. Runner-up—A. Bryson. Doubles (A.)—T. F. Claxton and R. D. Evans. Special prize—Mrs. Hall. (B.)—Mr. and Mrs. Meade. Special prize—Miss Leborough.

SPON COMPETITIONS.
Tennis—B. D. Evans' team beat Mr. J. V. Braga's team by 80-4. Winning team—B. D. Evans, Dr. Woodman, W. R. Farmer, H. Forster, E. J. Edwards, A. B. Bryson, J. Ralston, and L. J. Blackman.

Croquet.—This competition took place between mixed teams selected by Mr. Brown and Mr. Claxton. A dead heat resulted, and the spoon was awarded to the ladies taking part in the competition. After the prize-giving Mrs. Forsyth was presented by Mrs. Wolfe with a beautiful bouquet of rose buds in a silver stand, decorated with the club colours, as a mark of the club's appreciation of her services, and she was accorded three hearty cheers on the call of Mr. Wolfe.

JAPANESE POLICE STATION AT AMOY.

REPORT FROM FUKIEN TU CHUN.

The Government has received a telegram from General Li Hou-chi, Tu Chun of Fukien, stating that, in spite of the repeated protests against the illegal establishment of a police station at Amoy, the Japanese in that port are still exercising police rights—arresting Chinese and seizing properties. The Tu Chun, having ordered the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Amoy to make strong representations on the subject, asks the Central Government for instructions as to the measures to be adopted in dealing with the Japanese.

PROTEST FROM THE PROVINCES.
Against the action of the Japanese, the Government is in receipt of a number of telegrams from the provinces. Mr. Tan Yen-kai, Tu Chuan of Hunan, has wired stating that, nominally the Japanese have withdrawn the police station at Amoy, but in reality they are still exercising police rights just the same. He requests the Government to make strong representations against this illegal encroachment, and to protect the sovereign rights of the country. General Tang Chi-yao, Tu Chun of Yunnan, has despatched a telegram to the Government to the same effect.

The Nanking Provincial Assembly has also been heard from on the subject. The members of the Assembly state that the illegal establishment of a police station at Amoy and the arbitrary exercise of police rights in the port on the part of the Japanese are gross assaults upon the sovereignty of the country. They request the Government to lodge vigorous protests with the Japanese against this action with the view to asserting national rights.

In the second half the sailors opened better and started worrying the opposing defence, but Hollandy finished by putting behind. Townsend did the same for the Army, and then Crocker saved a long punt from Rogers. Some good work by Martin let the Navy get away, and for quite a time they were round the soldiers' goal. The R.E. averted the danger and got away, but White shot over. Scott made the opening for the fourth goal with a nicely placed pass to White, who passed to Townsend, that player scoring in good style. Almost immediately Crocker saved again, with the inevitable Townsend in the goal-mouth. Away went the Navy again, and Cornish had hard lines with a shot which just skimmed the cross-bar. Another chance for the Navy from a corner was not accepted, and then a bad mis-kick by Hopper let Townsend through, but Crocker saved after a bit of a scuffle. The game became rather slow and uninteresting towards the finish and ended in a win for the R.E. by four goals to nil. Referee Mr. Bowles. Teams:—

Navy—Crocker; Hopper and Fleming; Cornish, Martin and Hollandy; Hutchinson, Dann, Godfrey, Sheehan, and Daniels.
R.E.—Wilkinson; Blumfield and Coxon; Rogers, Cruickshanks and Richards; Millard, Townsend, Scott, White and Pearce.

MEN FOR THE WAR.

HOW THE FAR EAST MIGHT HELP.

THOSE WHO WISH TO GO BUT CANNOT.

That the Empire's need of increased man-power for the Army is exercising the minds of Britons all over the Far East is shown by the correspondence which has recently appeared in the *North China Daily News*, from which we take the following:—

"Seeing that some little support has been accorded to my first letter, may I go a little further and explain, in answer to your query, that I recognize the establishment of a War Tribunal to be impossible unless it has a legal status with power to enforce its decisions. This in turn could probably only be procured by an Order in Council which, I believe, would be willingly granted if some representative body, or the British community as a whole in the Treaty Ports, expressed a desire for it.

"Our position here is quite different from that of Hongkong or Singapore. There the men are in garrison or police work and, though we are in a neutral country, we are, in law, on British territory, under the protection of the British Army and Navy, for which we pay no taxes and give no personal service in return. Many of us do not even belong to the Volunteers, and some of those who do, do not trouble to make themselves efficient. There is therefore room—an actual need I might say—for a Tribunal that would turn the services of every Briton into the channel best suited to it and that would exempt those who could adduce sufficiently good reason for exemption. I should think that a member of the Consular Staff, and one each from the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce, would form a Chamber fully competent to adjust the number of men in each port to its commercial and other needs, and to send home every surplus man fitted for war work of any description, civil or military.

"Regarding married men with dependents, it seems to me only fair that if bachelors cannot be persuaded or compelled to go they should be compelled to pay for the children of those who go to fight their battles for them, and I am sure the great majority of overseas men would be willing to do so. I do not think it would be impossible to create a fund, the capital in British War Loan Stock, and the interest of which should be assigned, say, to the London Committee of the China Association for the maintenance at home and, in case of death, the proper education of children belonging to the men who go from here to fight. Such a fund would do a double service to the Empire as it would provide money to the Government and enable willing men to go to the front, while it would cause no financial loss to the contributors except the interest, seeing that the Bonds would remain in trust in London. If sufficient capital could not be raised by voluntary contribution, I submit that it should be raised by the British Consul becoming empowered legally to compel every British subject here to declare his income and to levy an income-tax sufficiently heavy in his discretion to meet the needs of the case. I think that what our people now have to pay at home, I believe that the income of British subjects in China would be found to be surprisingly large, and while many contribute most liberally to the various charities, many others don't, and few of us pay anything up to the point of making an actual sacrifice. It boils down to a question of finding the means of persuading or compelling those who can't or won't fight to pay for the children of those who would but can't.

"Many married men going home would, of course, require nothing for the first year or so. Others with moderate means would be given as much over and above their private income as would be necessary to maintain their children decently, while still others whom I know would require nothing whatever except in case of their deaths, when their children would be thrown on the world without support. Each case would, of course, be inquired into fully, and proper deductions made for private income, separation allowance, pensions, insurance policies, etc."

CONSCRIPT.
"In respect of income tax 'Conscript,' perhaps, underestimates the difficulties of this most thorny question, which would probably have been solved long ago if his proposal were all that was necessary (says the *N.C. Daily News*). We believe, however, that some scheme is under consideration, and, if it materializes, some at least of the money raised might be expended in the manner advocated."

"The tribunals scheme strikes us as good because it helps to get over that difficulty of voluntary service, the disappearance of which at home was undoubtedly a relief to many men. Shanghai has assuredly given well of its money and of its young men. But it would be absurd to pretend that much more might not be given; and the position of those with young families and no great savings, who would go but cannot, is so much entitled to sympathy that they provide an excellent channel for further aid from this part of the world, directly and indirectly, in a struggle by which, though as yet little affected, we stand to profit much."

A Gazette notice states that the Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to the disposal of real and personal property has been extended to Porto Rico.

The Gazette notifies that H.M. the King has been pleased to entrust the seals of the Colonial Department to the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P., as one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONES 1741 AND 1742.

SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GEAR.

GOLF CLUBS

RIGHT AND LEFT HANDED

INCLUDING

FAMOUS

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL" CLUBS.

FROM \$4.75 EACH.

CANN AND TAYLOR'S "AUTOGRAPH" CLUBS,

ALL MODELS \$3.50 EACH.

GOLF BALLS, CAPTIVE GOLF SETS, RUBBER TEES, BALL CLEANERS, ETC.

TENNIS RACKETS.

SLAZENGER'S

"LAMBERT CHAMBERS," "IZ,"

"DOHERTY,"

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"

TOURNAMENT, VANTAGE.

TENNIS BALLS, TENNIS POSTS, NETS, COURT

MARKERS, CENTRE GUIDES, TAPES.

ALL THESE GOODS ARE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size

"First Quality"

\$4.50 per tin

of 100 or \$2.30

per tin of 50

Duty Paid.

The most

popular

Egyptian.



Finest and

Choicest

Egyptian

Cigarette.

Stands foremost

in the opinion

of all

Connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GREECO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

[1904-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 348

A SPLENDID VARIETY

OF

LADIES' SEMI-EVENING

AND

EVENING FOOTWEAR

NOTE.—ELEGANT BUCKLES TO SUIT ALL STYLES.

1077

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. PUBLIC VACCINATION.

THE Public are hereby notified that from **WEDNESDAY, the 27th December**, until further notice **EUROPEAN VACCINATION** will be stationed between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. at the following places:

(1) The vacant lot behind New Post Office, Entrance from Praya.

(2) Government Villa, No. 80, The Peak.

Europeans are particularly requested to see that all their Chinese employees are vaccinated. No charge will be made for any vaccination.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Head of Sanitary Department.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1916. [1498]

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG.

Announces a Free Lecture on

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

BY

CLARENCE W. CHADWICK, C.S.B.,

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1916,

AT 5.30 P.M.

[1499]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

XMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all **FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES** will be **CLOSED** for the Transaction of Public Business on **MONDAY and TUESDAY**, the 25th and 26th instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1916. [1499]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

XMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all **MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES** will be **CLOSED** for the Transaction of Public Business on **MONDAY and TUESDAY**, the 25th and 26th instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1916. [1491]

NOTICE.

HOLIDAYS

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE will be Open on **MONDAY, December 25th**, and **MONDAY, January 1st**, till 1 P.M. for the issue of Import and Export Permits. The Office will be **CLOSED** on **TUESDAY**, 26th December.

B. O. HUTCHISON,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1916. [1485]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

SPECIAL DINNERS will be served in the **GRILL ROOM and DINING ROOM** on the following days:

CHRISTMAS DAY.
BOXING DAY.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BAND in attendance. Plan of tables can be seen at Hotel Office.

[1469]

HONGKONG HOTEL GRILL ROOM.

FINAL PERFORMANCE OF "KISMET"

ON 30th DECEMBER, 1916.

IN View of the fact that the above Performance will commence at 7.30 P.M. on After Theatre Supper will be served in the Grill Room at 10.45 P.M.

SUPER TICKETS \$2.00 PER HEAD.

The entire proceeds of the sale of the above will be devoted

"STAR AND GARTER FUND."

Intending patrons are kindly requested to book seats beforehand. Plan and Tickets may be obtained at the Hotel Office.

[1483]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1916.

THE BOARD having declared a **FINAL DIVIDEND** of 5% (five per cent), free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1916, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividend on presenting No. 8 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

The payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the paying rate of exchange of the day.

GENERAL MANAGER.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1916. [1496]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

WINTER "BISLEY."

SERVICE OF LAUNCHES.

MURRAY PIER and STONECUTTERS ISLAND.

BOXING DAY, DEC. 26TH, 1916.

OUT.	HOME.
MURRAY PIER (dept.)	STONECUTTERS (dept.)
8.45 A.M.—(Army)	4.30 P.M.—(Army)
Service Launch.	Service.
9.00 A.M.—(Victoria)	5.00 P.M.—(Victoria)
9.15 A.M.—(Naval)	
Launch.	
9.30 A.M.—(Police)	5.15 P.M.—(Naval)
Launch.	Launch.
9.45 A.M.—(Army)	
Service.	
10.30 A.M.—(Victoria)	5.30 P.M.—(Army)
2.00 P.M.—(Victoria)	Service

These Launches will run mainly for the convenience of Competitors and Officials on the Range. They may also be used free of charge by any person in service uniform, and by Ladies.

[1448]

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

TABLES and Private Rooms for Private Parties can be booked at the Office. **\$2.50 per head.**

A Band will play during and after Dinner, and, if possible, Dancing Parties can be arranged.

MENU:

Hors d'Oeuvres
Potage a la Creme
Bouillabaisse aux Huîtres
Poisson Froid
Chateaubriant Macedoine
Aspic de Foie Gras
Asperges glacées a la Creme
Dindons rotis Truffés
Salade de Celeri
Charlotte aux Fruits
Gâteau Moka
Xmas Cakes
Coffin
Coffee

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1916. [1484]

LOST.

BLACK Dashed answering to the name of "DUTTS" Finder will be suitably rewarded. Return to—

J. W. BOLLES,
Standard Oil Co.

[1483]

LOST.

FROM S. MACDONNELL ROAD, on the 21st inst., a Smooth haired **FOX TERRIER DOG**, aged 4 months. Answers to name of "PUP." Markings: white body, black head. Liberal Reward given for return. Telephone 2181, SAWYER.

[1497]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4064 for One Share, \$100 paid up, numbered 14113, standing in the Register in the name of **MR. M. A. DA SILVA**, having been declared **LOST**, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Society on or before the 18th March, 1917, a **NEW CERTIFICATE** for the said Share will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1916. [1467]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1277 issued to Messrs. **LOGAN & BASTO** for Transfer of 100 Shares in this Company into the name of **Mrs. RIMA WELLS**, having been **MISLAIN**, **LOST**, or **DESTROYED**, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mrs. RIMA WELLS, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [1466]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for One Share, No. 5401 in this Company, standing in the name of **Miss YONG DE JESUS**, of Macao, has been **LOST**, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [1474]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Two Shares, Nos. 5414/5415 in this Company, standing in the name of **Miss FELICIANA NORTHERA**, of Macao, has been **LOST**, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1916. [1475]

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the **GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED**, will be held at the Office of Messrs. **SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**, the General Managers of the Company, St. George's Building, Clater Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on **FRIDAY, the Fifth day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon**, upon the subject of Resolutions which were passed at Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the Fifteenth day of December, 1916, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions—

(1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three Million Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$7.50 (Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning (on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall appoint) to the holders of the 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of \$2.50 (Two Dollars and Fifty Cents) per Share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said Shares from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents).

(2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution. Dated this 19th day of December, 1916.

By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

[1476]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station at North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the War work in respect of the new plant has been very considerably delayed.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1916. [1485]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE COUNCILS are prepared to receive applications from British Subjects for the post of **MUNICIPAL ENGINEER**.

Candidates will be required to pass a medical examination as to their fitness for the position. Applications should state age, qualifications, salary required, etc., and should be forwarded together with copies of testimonials and particulars of previous employment, to the Under-Secretary on or before 31st December, 1916.

By Order,
J. E. LYNES,
Secretary.

Councils' Office,
Tientsin, 6th November, 1916. [1884]

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

OWING to unavoidable circumstances, the **POLICE RESERVE ATHLETIC MEETING**, which was intended to be held on 1st January, 1917, has been postponed sine die.

Insp. C. M. ALVES,
Hon. Secretary.

[1494]

JEBSEN & CO. (IN LIQUIDATION).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims to the Under-signed on or before **MONDAY, the 15th January, 1917.**

Dated the 20th December, 1916.
W. M. HUMPHREYS,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidator.

[1472]

WANTED.

A YOUNG ENGINEER with a good mechanical training for a Local Factory. Apply—

"TECHNIC,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1447]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br., estimator, for 1/2-hour or 1/4-hour Shop. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.

[1948]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the **CENTRAL POLICE STATION** between the hours of 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.**

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[177]

FOR SALE.

ARTISTIC CARDS with **CHINESE PICTURES, TOYS and SWEETS**, suitable for Xmas Present.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

[1912]

INTIMATION

JUST ARRIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF

JACQUIN'S

PARISIAN

CONFECTIONERY

in

Hand-Embroidered

and

Hand-Painted

Cases.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 18.

[12]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. **LONDON OFFICE:** 181, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 25th DECEMBER, 1916.

CHRISTMAS.

For the third time in succession the season of peace and goodwill finds one half Europe locked in a life and death struggle with the other half. For more than two years the flower of our manhood has been falling like ripe corn before the sickle of the reaper, fair lands have been laid waste, and misery and suffering have been spread far and wide. Sorrow and anxiety have invaded countless homes to which they were formerly strangers.

There must be relatively few family gatherings this Christmas from which some loved member will not be absent, either because he has laid down his life on the altar of patriotism, or because he is gallantly holding the enemy at bay in the trenches or on the deep. To those who mourn, as many thousands will to-day, gaps in the home-circle that will never be filled we can only extend our deep sympathy. May they be granted fortitude and resignation to bear their afflictions. They will be drawn closer together than ever in their common sorrow at the sight of the "vacant chair" and by the thoughts which will wander to a distant battlefield or a grass-covered mound. Their grief will be alleviated by the proud knowledge that their loss is for humanity's gain, and that those who have fallen in the fight have died a glorious death. The splendid example of self-sacrifice which these heroes have set will endure for all time and be an inspiration to future generations, for they have counted no sacrifice too great in order to free the world from the menace of militarism and lay the foundations of a permanent peace. It is in this spirit that we have refused to entertain Germany's recent overtures. We are prepared to face a continuance of the horrors of war until our task is accomplished rather than consent to a truce, which should merely be a time of feverish

preparation for a renewal of hostilities on an even greater scale than hitherto.

In the circumstances which obtain this year it is inevitable that Christmas in England should be shorn of many of its traditional festivities and partake of the nature of a quiet domestic reunion. From many a table, it is to be feared, the customary good cheer, with which even the poorest were wont to mark this day, will be missing in consequence of the dearth of food and the increase of taxation. In this favoured little outpost of Empire, we have been but lightly touched by the war, and, even though individually we may not have entirely escaped sorrow and anxiety, we are at least free from the privations which many of our fellow countrymen are experiencing at Home.

As, therefore, Christmas is especially a festival for children, it is our duty to make the day a bright and happy one for them, even if we adults feel the incongruity of the feasting and jollification of former days while so many of the nation's sons are exposed to dangers and hardships. Let us, not forget, in our peaceful and comfortable surroundings, those who are suffering all the awful aftermath of war; those unhappy people whose territories have been devastated, whose homes have been destroyed, and whose bread-winners have been taken from them in the march of the German hordes through Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Roumania. In this connection we think it a matter for regret that no steps have been taken in this Colony, as in Shanghai, to carry into effect the Lord Mayor's scheme of "Envelopes of Mercy" for the poor little half-starved children of Belgium. A grant to this object will, we understand, be made from the War Charities Fund, but an opportunity, it seems to us, has been lost of appealing to an ever-ready public on behalf of a cause which could not fail to enlist their generous sympathies at such a time.

By barring the progress of the German armies at the outset of the war, Belgium rendered an invaluable service to the Allied cause, and, though for more than two years her people have been in captivity and subject to every form of oppression, her proud spirit remains unbroken still. To-day there are two and a half million children in that heroic little country under the age of seventeen, the majority of whom are dependent upon the food doled out to them by the Relief Commission. Owing to mal-nutrition, tuberculosis is reported to be making sad ravages amongst them. Surely it is not too much to ask that those who will sit down to-day before a well-spread table in a sense of absolute security will show their gratitude for the blessings which they enjoy and their practical sympathy with these innocent little victims of the war by sending a small thank-offering to swell the grant of the War Charities Committee.

We wish our readers a happy Christmas, and take this opportunity of informing them that the next issue of the *Hongkong Daily Press* will be on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Ellis Kadourie returned from Shanghai on Saturday, by the *Nippon Maru*.

H.E. the Governor will distribute the prizes at St. Paul's College next Thursday evening.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board is called for Thursday. The agenda contains only formal business.

It is notified that the name of the *Ying Cheong Wo Hing Kee Company* has been struck off the Register.

A concert will be given at the Seamen's Institute on Wednesday by the *Diana Coons*. Admission will be free.

Captain T. Arthur has been appointed to be a member of the Pilotage Board of the Colony, vice Mr. T. P. Hall resigned.

Mr. Clarence W. Chadwick, C.S.B., is announced to deliver a free lecture on Christian Science at the Theatre Royal on Friday evening.

A haul of 450 taels of opium worth \$4,500 was made by Mr. Burn and a party of revenue officers on board the s.s. *Phaengpen* on Friday.

For endeavouring to export 360 Hongkong silver dollars without a permit a Chinese was fined \$1 by Mr. Melbourne.

A similar fine was imposed on a Chinese who endeavoured to export \$40.

During the week ending December 22nd, there were six cases of enteric fever in Hongkong (one British, one Norwegian and the rest Chinese, one being imported), two of which proved fatal.

As a result of "Nurseryland" at Shanghai \$1,000 has been voted to the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund and \$3,000 to the Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund in aid of the Disabled. There still remains a small balance for disposal.

On Friday evening a Portuguese named Felix Abraham, 37, Pokfulam Road, was found dead on the floor of his house, with a bullet wound in the head. At the side of the body was a rifle, which had been discharged. Deceased, who was about 42 years of age, had apparently committed suicide.

The offices of the Hongkong Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Christmas Vacation, except on Public and General Holidays, when the Offices will be entirely closed, and on Saturday, the 30th instant, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon. The Christmas Vacation commenced on the 24th inst. and terminates on January 1st, 1917 (both days inclusive).

THE WAR.

THE U.S. INTERVENTION: AMERICA'S NEED OF ENLIGHTENMENT.

THE GREEK CRISIS:

FRESH OUTBREAK OF PERSECUTION BY ROYALISTS.

BRITISH INDIA LINER SUNK.

HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT BY DESTROYER'S CREW.

Franco-Belgian Front.
LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT. SUCCESSFUL RAIDS AND BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, December 24th.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We successfully raided trenches last night to the south of Ypres, inflicting many losses.

There has been considerable reciprocal artillery firing between the Ancre and the Somme.

At Loos we effectively bombarded trenches to the east of Berles, and dispersed a large party to the south of Pys.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY EASILY REPULSED.

PARIS, December 23rd.
A *communiqué* says:—The enemy, after a violent bombardment, tried to approach our lines east of Auberville, Champagne, and was easily repulsed.

There has been fairly lively enemy artillery action at Hardaumont and Chambrettes.

NOTHING IMPORTANT.

PARIS, December 24th.
A *communiqué* states:—There is nothing important to report except a violent bombardment in the region of Hardaumont.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GREEK CRISIS. DISQUIETING REPORTS.

SYRA, December 20th.
Arrests of Venizelists in Athens continue. The Military Party is gaining ground.

The newspapers are violently attacking the Allies.

The removal of Greek troops is proceeding slowly.

The newspapers declare that the people of Thessaly are protesting against and interfering with the entraining of the artillery.

The Allied Ministers are still aloof.

REPORTS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, December 24th.
A Venizelist telegram from Salonika states:—The persecution of the Venizelists in Athens continues.

The Royalists are celebrating their boasted victory over the Allies.

University students have tortured Professors imprisoned as having demonstrated pro-Entente sympathies.

All the streets in old Greece towns, hitherto named after Venizelos are being officially changed to "First December."

The War Minister has conveyed the King's congratulations to the troops for their exemplary behaviour and courage on the 1st of December, when, he claims, they saved the country from enemies hoping to overthrow the dynasty.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.
A German *communiqué* records minor incidents on the Western and Eastern fronts, and claims the storming of several Russian rear-guard positions in Dobrudja and the occupation of Tulcea on the lower Danube. Their prisoners are stated to have increased by over 1,600.

THE PEACE SUGGESTIONS. RUMOURED THREATENING GERMAN NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.
It is rumoured in Dutch financial circles that Germany sent a Note to the neutral nations threatening ruthless submarine in the event of peace not being attained.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

TOKYO, December 24th.
The Japanese Foreign Minister, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, said that no peace was possible except on terms on which the Allies were wholeheartedly agreed.

AMERICA NEEDS ENLIGHTENMENT.

LONDON, December 24th.
It is suggested in some quarters that America needs enlightenment as to the Allies' aims.

The *Dundee Advertiser* urges that Mr. Winston Churchill be sent to the United States as a missionary of Empire.

The *Observer* says that special representation in the United States is necessary. "If Mr. Bryce is unable to go, why not Lord Rosebery? Why not both together? Perhaps the best choice would be Mr. Asquith."

SOCIALIST MEETINGS PROHIBITED BY POLICE.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.
The police have prohibited Socialist meetings at Leipzig at which a resolution was to have been proposed demanding immediate announcement of the peace terms, as the Peace Note sent out would not secure an early peace.

LIMIT TO STATEMENT OF PEACE TERMS.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.
The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Quadruple Alliance will not go beyond the statement that the German proposals give a suitable basis for the re-establishment of a lasting peace. They must wait and see whether President Wilson can bring about a confidential discussion on this basis, if he tries to bring it about. Publication of the terms would be to play the British game.

DUTCH PREPAREDNESS.

HOLLAND'S TURN ANY DAY.

THE HAGUE, December 24th.
In the Second Chamber the War Minister said that since the outbreak of the war the Government had always felt that Holland's turn might come any day, and assured the House of the preparedness of the Dutch forces.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES STOPPED BY POLICE.

MOSCOW, December 23rd.
At Congresses of Delegates of Provincial Councils which had assembled to-day the police intervened and stopped the proceedings.

ROUMANIAN CEREALS.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER INTRIGUE.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.
The German newspapers have intrigued in the grossest manner as to the quantity of cereals captured in the Roumanian campaign. It is believed that the bulk of the crops were previously destroyed and that the enthusiastic expectations of the invaders were damped by the statement made by General Batocki. The *Lokanzeiger* states that the General never made the statement attributed to him by a Hungarian newspaper that the food booty captured was big enough to please the most pessimistic.

COLOURED LABOUR IN BRITAIN.

HOME WORKERS' PROTEST.

LONDON, December 24th.
A joint conference of representatives of miners, railwaymen, and transport workers has passed a resolution against the movement to import coloured labour into Britain, and protesting against extended use of Chinese and other Asiatics on Admiralty transports and merchantmen until the services of British and friendly alien seamen have been utilised to the fullest extent.

DESTROYER'S HEROIC CREW. RESCUES FROM BURNING OIL-TANKER.

LONDON, December 24th.
A correspondent describes the heroism displayed in rescuing the crew of the oil-tanker *Conch*, which was torpedoed at eleven o'clock on the night of 7th December.

A destroyer at three o'clock in the morning observed a huge conflagration when travelling at a speed of eight knots. She immediately proceeded at full speed to the spot, and her crew were horrified to see thirty men huddled forward on the deck of the burning vessel. There were three steamers about a quarter of a mile distant which for hours had been powerless to approach the lakes of fire from the oil welling from the sides of the vessel.

There was a nasty sea running and the *Conch* was lurching in all directions. Thrice the destroyer crossed the bows of the burning vessel throwing overboard rafts, life belts and buoys. Many of the crew jumped into the sea and were saved. After two hours, and when all the life-saving apparatus was gone, the destroyer, with most magnificent daring, went alongside and took off nine men still aboard.

Ten minutes later the *Conch* disappeared.

"THE LADY IN THE CASE." A MAJOR GENERAL'S POSITION.

LONDON, December 24th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson, Under Secretary for War (referring to a case which had been before the Military Court of Inquiry and referred to in a cable appearing on page 6 of the present issue) said that Major General Sir John Steven Cowans, who had rendered most distinguished service in the present war, had placed himself unreservedly in the hands of Lord Derby, who, while not wishing to protect any officer from the consequences of any action simply because of his high position, felt that this was not a moment, after he himself had just taken office, when the best interests of the country would be served by not continuing to avail himself of Major General Cowans' services. The feeding and equipment of the armies had been in Major General Cowans' hands since the commencement of the war, and a vast responsibility had been met with a courage meriting the utmost approbation and with unparalleled success. Mr. Macpherson pointed out that since July Major General Cowans had had full responsibility for the supplies to Mesopotamia, and read a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Godfrey Collins on the subject of supplies to Mesopotamia (given in another cable on this page).

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

DUNEDIN, December 24th.
The *Aurora* has sailed for the Ross Sea to the rescue of the Macintosh party. Lieut. Shackleton is aboard.

THE PRICE OF THE "TIMES." FURTHER INCREASE PROBABLE.

LONDON, December 24th.
The *Times* announces a probable further increase in its price in view of the more stringent restrictions on the import of paper and paper-making material.

OBITUARIES.

A NOTED SCOTCH JOURNALIST.

The death is announced of Dr. Charles Gilchrist Russell, editor of the *Glasgow Herald* from 1887 to 1903, and President of the Institute of Journalists, 1892-93.

AN IRISH M.P.

The death is announced of Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, Nationalist Member of Parliament for North Roscommon.

GENERAL SIR H. B. TUSON.

LONDON, December 24th.
The death of General Sir Henry Brasnell Tuson, K.C.B., is announced. [The late General entered the Army in 1854, and served in China in 1863-60, for which he held a medal and two clasps. He also served in Egypt and the Sudan, and was several times mentioned in despatches.]

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday; will be found on page 6.]

THE KING'S CHRISTMAS GREETINGS. TO HIS SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

The following message has been sent by H.M. the King to his sailors and soldiers:—

"I send you, my sailors and soldiers, hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. My grateful thoughts are ever with you for victories gained, for hardships endured, and for your unflinching cheeriness.

"Another Christmas has come round and we are still at war. But the Empire, confident in you, remains determined to win.

"May God bless and protect you."

GEORGE R.I.

To the sick and wounded His Majesty has addressed the following:—

"At this Christmastide the Queen and I are thinking more than ever of the sick and wounded among my sailors and soldiers.

"From our hearts we wish them strength to bear their sufferings, speedy restoration to health, a peaceful Christmas, and many happier years to come."

GEORGE R.I.

PROFIT FOR SMUGGLERS. ONE THOUSAND PER CENT. MADE ON FLOUR.

A correspondent writes to the *Gazette de Hollande* from the eastern frontier:—Despite fines and banishments smugglers continue the chase after the gains to be made out of their illicit trade, although piles of confiscated goods are stored at various points. The smuggler does not care, even if customs officials seize one of his "loads" once in a while. One successful trip makes up for a couple of failures. Vegetable fat and margarine, which the smuggler buys here for 45 to 55 cents a pound, are sold beyond the frontier for from Mk. 10 to 15, whilst Mk. 15 is gladly paid for a litre of frying oil, which costs 50 to 80 cents here. All kinds of flour yield 1,000 per cent. profit and more, not to speak of rubber, elastic, brass, etc. This is what causes the smuggler to continue in the path once taken, despite disappointment and seizures. Men, women and children, but mostly women, lie in waiting on the other side of the frontier. They even come from Dortmund. A few of these women walk for 20 hours, merely to get hold of some fat, oil or flour on the Dutch frontier. Needless to say, the smuggler does not act from humane motives. He makes people pay handsomely. He knows, moreover, that those who receive goods from him are running a great risk themselves, because they pay more than the maximum price, and are not buying the goods through the Central Purchasing Bureau, at Berlin. Smuggling has become a mania and the elders infect young people. Thus several heads of families had to appear in court a day or two ago in a frontier town, because their children had failed to put in an appearance at school for months at a stretch. These children had repeatedly been held up by the sentries on the frontier, either with or without bundles of smuggling wares. They make a fair profit for their parents.

GREAT FLIGHT OVER MUNICH SWOOP ON THE RAILWAY STATION.

All the Italian aviation camps and anti-aircraft batteries had been notified of the flight of Captain de Beauchamps, and were on the look-out for him (says *The Times* special correspondent at Vienna).

The particulars now available of one of the greatest flights in the history of aviation are to the effect that the aviator left the Haute Marne at 7.30 a.m. on an Ariol machine of the Nieuport model in unfavourable weather conditions. His route lay over Colmar and the Black Forest. He kept at a great height, and eluded the vigilance of the enemy. The air currents were icy, and at moments the enterprise seemed desperate.

Munich was reached at midday, and the aviator swooped down on the railway station, on which he let fall six bombs from a height of a few hundred feet. He states that the effects of the explosions were quite visible. Rising swiftly again, he flew south-east, following the valley of the Inn to Innsbruck. Reaching the Lower Piave, he mistook it for the beginning of the Venetian lagoons, and at 2.45 landed in a field near San Dona di Piave.

The aeroplane remained in perfect condition during the entire flight, but the motor and propeller were slightly damaged in the act of landing. Captain de Beauchamps maintained a speed of slightly over 80 miles an hour for the 42½ miles covered, and reached a height of between 15,000 and 13,000 feet. The velocity of the wind currents varied from 16 ft. per minute at 3,300 ft. to 72 ft. per minute at 10,000 ft.

The French aviator received a great welcome in Venice.

THE HEROIC DEAD. BRITISH HOLY PLACES ON FRENCH SOIL.

In a graveyard west of Vimy there are buried 1,320 French soldiers, and more than 600 English. The earth is bare on most of the English graves; the French ones are older, but all are cared for alike by the Englishman now in charge of the place. "We leave you our trenches and our dead," a French officer said to an English one when our army took over this part of the line, and both parts of the trust are discharged with a will.

What this means for the French one feels when one sees the visits of French soldiers' friends to their graves. The other day a French woman, in deep mourning came here with a handful of white flowers to place upon what was probably her son's grave, when there entered the cemetery one of the usual little bare-headed processions—an N.C.O., showing the way; then an English chaplain with his open book; then, on a stretcher, the body sewn up in a brown army blanket, a big Union Jack lying over it; then half a dozen privates. As they passed the Frenchwoman rose and fell in at the rear of the procession. When I next saw them the man was standing round the new grave, the chaplain was reading aloud "dust to dust," and "ashes to ashes," and the woman, a few yards away, was kneeling on the ground. The service over, and the rest turning away, she came close to the grave, dropped the white flowers in, and went back to the other grave empty-handed.

One knew, though the woman could not, how all this would be told to the dead Englishman's comrades, and one felt the truth of Sir Douglas Haig's saying that a kind of work which "does not directly contribute to the successful termination of the war" may still "have an extraordinary moral value to the troops in the field, as well as to the relatives and friends of the dead, at home." But for the work of the Army's Graves Registration Units this little scene, and many other scenes equally binding, in their degree, to the friendship of England and France could scarcely have taken place.

IN THE FIRING LINE.

In the early months of the war a man was commonly buried close to the place where he fell. Wherever hard fighting had been, in France or Belgium, the eye of the traveller along the roads is struck by many low crosses sticking out of the ground—in the fields, in cottage gardens, in corners of farmyards and orchards, even on roadside strips of grass. Where the ground has changed hands a good deal in the course of the war, you may see, within a few hundred yards of each other, the gabled and eaved cross of the Germans, with "Hier ruht in Gott" and a name painted white on a dark ground, and the bearded wire wreath of the French, with its Requisite or "Mort pour la France," and the plain-lined cross of the English, white or light brown or just the unpainted wood. In loving memory of one or more officers or men. Even now, a good many of these isolated memorials are raised. The very position of some of them is eloquent.

Near La Boisselle is a cross ineptly made of two pieces of lath and lettered in pencil. "In loving memory of 2nd Lieut. X— Regiment, killed here July 1st, 1916." It stands scarcely ten feet in front of the line from which our army advanced on that morning. You feel, when you see it, the thrill of the first moments of the long battle of the Somme—the subaltern giving the word to his men, and himself springing first out of the trench, and falling almost at once, and the men pressing forward.

In the autumn of 1914 the necessity for a continued organisation to undertake the supervision of graves was recognised, and in March, 1915, the organisation of the Commission of Graves Registration and Inquiries, under Mr. Fabian Ware, who received a commission for the purposes of the work, finally assumed its present shape.

Under the directorate are the Graves Registration Units in the different spheres of military activity. When an officer or man is killed at the front or dies of wounds his burial is at once reported to the director as well as to the base. If killed in action he may still be buried in the old way somewhere near the trench. If so, the chaplain or officer who buries him reports the position of the grave, and one of the officers of the Graves Registration Units visits it, verifies the record, affixes, if necessary, a durable cross, with the date, the man's name, rank, regiment, and regimental number upon it, clearly stamped on aluminium tape, and enters these particulars and the exact site of the grave in the register. But the army has been quick to realise the desirability of burying its dead in the nearest of the 300 or more recognised cemeteries behind the line, where everything is done as tenderly and reverently as if the dead man were laid in an English churchyard by his friends.

THE GIFT OF FRANCE.

Some of the cemeteries are great extensions of little village graveyards. Some were begun by special corps or divisions, which wished to bury their dead all together. In one you find a separate plot, each with its special entrance, for Gurkhas, Sikhs, and Punjabis. Under the great trees of another, where many of those who fell at Festubert are, some of our Indian soldiers have built, for their comrades, brick tombs of extraordinary massiveness. At Villers aux Bois the French buried 2,500 of those who were killed in winning the Vimy Ridge. On each grave, at the foot of its wooden cross, there is still stuck in the earth, velocity downwards the bottle in which the first hasty record of the interment was placed. A tiny chapel at one end shelters the Christ brought from the ruined Calvary of Carigny and a little coloured image of the Virgin riddled with German bullet holes.

The Directorate at Winchester House, St. James' Square, S.W., answers every inquiry sent by a soldier's friends and will, if desired, take a photograph of a grave and send it to them for nothing, thanks to the funds provided by the Red Cross.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNITED STATES PEACE NOTE.
SENTIMENTS OF ENGLISH PRESS.

LONDON, December 23rd.
The papers, reverting to President Wilson's Note, emphasise the striking unanimity of the whole British Press. In their comments thereon they consider that President Wilson and Mr. Lansing have done themselves less than justice. The King's speech is regarded as an effective answer to the Note, stating in simple and dignified language the unalterable resolve of the Empire in a sacred cause.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

The London correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News* writes that the purpose of the Note was of the friendliest to the Allies, President Wilson seeking to induce Germany to state her real terms, upon which he would appeal to the people to join the Allies.

The *New York Times* says that President Wilson wrote the Note with the object of getting light thrown on Germany's real purpose, as the response of the Allies was known in advance.

The *New York World* says: "If Germany resumes her ruthless submarine warfare the American people must decide between force and peace at any price."

DISTURBING EFFECTS.

New York, December 23rd.
A feeling of bewilderment bordering upon indignation, especially in conservative financial quarters, prevails, the effects of President Wilson's Note upsetting the markets and making a mournful Christmas for tens of thousands of hitherto prosperous Americans.

The motives of President Wilson's Note are the absorbing topic throughout the country.

Mr. Lansing's comments have only increased the mystification.

The *Tribune* declares that Mr. Lansing's "verge of war" pronouncement wholly transforms the character of the President's action. Neither President Wilson nor Mr. Lansing can now refuse to explain who are threatening the United States.

The *Boston Transcript* says that the effects of the unkindness which President Wilson's Note will generate among the *Entente* Powers will plague the people of the United States so long as Wilson is President.

The majority of the newspapers, however, continue to support President Wilson on the ground of humanity.

THE FRENCH VIEW.

PARIS, December 23rd.
The *Temps* says that President Wilson has made the fundamental mistake of disregarding the essential fact that, while the other did the utmost to safeguard peace. Whatever President Wilson's intentions, he ought to have foreseen the consequences of his action.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ERROR.

LONDON, December 23rd.
The passage in President Wilson's Note to which the greatest exception is taken here is the assertion that the declared objects of the belligerents on both sides are virtually the same:—

"Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of the weak peoples of small States as secure against aggression and against denial in future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful belligerent States."

It is everywhere asked, When has Germany shown any regard for the weaker States?

It is pointed out that the actual evidence is absolutely to the contrary. President Wilson's ignoring this is keenly felt.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Surprise and pain, rather than indignation, are the sentiments expressed in the English newspapers at President Wilson's Note. They do not doubt President Wilson's sincerity in attempting to be impartial toward the belligerents, but they are astonished at his placing Germany on a par with the Allies as regards the objects of the war.

The utterances of Lincoln and Seward at the time of the Civil War, regarding permanent peace and intervention, are generally recalled as the best model of the Allied attitude now.

The opinion is expressed that President Wilson is taking soundings, and will withdraw when he finds the water too deep, and await a more favourable opportunity.

MOTIVES OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

It is pointed out that President Wilson's Note arrived in London on Monday before Mr. Lloyd George's speech was delivered. It was de-coded on Tuesday and delivered to the Foreign Office on Wednesday. Therefore, it must have been conceived before Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg delivered his speech.

There are various surmises as to the motives of President Wilson's course at the present juncture. It is pointed out that pro-German activity in America has increased since his reelection, and that there has been a strong agitation in the United States in favour of an embargo on food exports. It is possible that President Wilson has received special information from the German Government, indicating the extent to which it is prepared to go in the direction of reparation, restitution and guarantees.

MR. BONAR LAW'S VIEW.

LONDON, December 22nd.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law refused to make a statement regarding President Wilson's Note. He declared that the question could only be dealt with in communication with the Allies.

U.S. POLICY OF NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, December 22nd.
Late in the day Mr. Lansing, after a conference with President Wilson, issued another statement, designed, as he said, to make clear, beyond all question, that there had been no change in the policy of the neutrality of the United States.

OFFICIAL WORLD SURPRISED.

President Wilson's Note has surprised the official world. None of the Ambassadors apparently had any idea of the contents of Mr. Lansing's statement, and the course of our own rights in despatching the Note. These are becoming more and more involved by the belligerents, and we are entitled to know that each belligerent seeks in order to regulate our future conduct.

It was only decided to send the Note on December 18th.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

LONDON, December 22nd.
Parliament has been prorogued until February 7th.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

His Majesty the King, in his prorogation speech, said:—"Throughout the months that have elapsed since I last addressed you, my Navy and Army, in conjunction with those of our faithful Allies, have, by unceasing vigilance and indomitable valour, justified the high trust I have placed in them. I am confident that, however long the struggle, their efforts will be supported by the indefatigable determination of all my subjects throughout the Empire, and will finally achieve a victorious consummation of those aims for which we entered the war. My Government has been reconstructed with the sole object of furthering those aims, which are unaltered and unimpaired."

"The vigorous prosecution of the war must be our single endeavour until we have vindicated the rights so ruthlessly violated by our enemies and established the security of Europe on a sure foundation. In this sacred cause I am assured of the united support of all my peoples, and I pray Almighty God to give us His blessing."

His Majesty thanked the House of Commons for the unstinted liberality with which it continued to provide for the burdens of the war.

LATEST CABLES.

COMMENT ON PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, December 23rd.
Further German comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech reveals contradictory views regarding Great Britain's attitude.

For instance, the *Vossische Zeitung* describes his reply as a flat refusal, while the *Boersen Zeitung* says that the matter is still undecided.

OPINION IN ITALY.

ROME, December 22nd.
The entire Press praises Mr. Lloyd George's reply regarding peace.

RENEWED CONFIDENCE IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, December 22nd.
All the newspapers in Canada praise the speech as inspiring greater sacrifice and renewed confidence.

FRENCH WAR TAX.

PARIS, December 23rd.
The Chamber has passed the War Tax on men not serving, including a fixed duty of twelve francs, and an increase of 25 per cent. on the Income Tax.

GOVERNMENT'S WAR WORK SCHEME.

LONDON, December 22nd.
The outlines of the Government's war work scheme are:—All males from 17 to 60 years of age are required to enroll before the Advisory Committees stationed at the various centres. Then Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Department will decide what industries, apart from war work, are essential, and the proportion of workers they require. Industries that are not essential will be shut down; for instance, the tinplate trade. It is not intended that tinplate will longer be used in the packing of tobacco, mustard and such like. The skilled workers thus released will go to steel work. There will be a register in every locality of war industry or productive requirements. The mobility of labour will be stimulated by the transference of batches of workers to places where they are urgently required. Powers will be taken to billet workers in private houses. The worker will be paid at trade union rates plus half-a-crown daily for separation allowance where the homes are divided, and railway fares. If volunteers are insufficient the Government will apply for compulsory powers.

GOVERNMENT FIX PRICE FOR WHEAT.

LONDON, December 23rd.
The President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. R. E. Prothero, has announced that the Government intended to fix the price of wheat at sixty shillings a quarter. The Government prices for other products would be announced shortly. Waste land would be used to grow foodstuffs.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE'S FUNCTION.

LONDON, December 22nd.
In the House of Lords, replying to a question, Lord Islington said that the Imperial Institute aimed at being the clearing-house for information in regard to raw material produced within the Empire. His lordship emphasised especially the steps being taken in India to develop the raw material. A large representative committee had been appointed for India charged to enquire into the promotion of inter-imperial trade. This committee had appointed a special sub-committee to investigate the special trade. One of the main objects of the inquiry is to find imperial outlets for the products which formerly went to Germany, especially hides, from which the best leather was produced. The committee had made great progress in preparing a scheme which, it is hoped, will result in the hides being made into leather for this country more largely than before. Lord Islington hoped that the Raj would largely contribute towards the Institute and that the Dominions would make larger contributions.

AUSTRIA'S DUTY TO FEED THE PEOPLE.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.
A Vienna communiqué states:—As its primary duty to feed the people, the Government will aim at the restoration of full constitutional conditions at the conclusion of the Treaty between Hungary and Austria with a view to closer economic conditions.

AUSTRIA'S PREMIER.

AMSTERDAM, December 23rd.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung* doubts whether a Czech like the new Premier Martinic will bring Austria salvation. The paper says that he was formerly an Austrian-Hungarian Separatist, but possibly the war has changed his views.

MILITARY COURTS OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, December 22nd.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson, the Under Secretary of State for War, announced that the results had arrived at the War Office from the Courts of Inquiry called for in August. The Courts' findings had not yet been published. He informed the House that in the "Lady in the case outside military jurisdiction" the Government's displeasure had been conveyed to Major-General Sir John Steven Cowans, who would remain in his post of Quartermaster-General temporarily in the country's interest. General Sir Henry Mackinnon would be retired under the age limit, and no action was possible nor desirable. Colonel D. Radcliffe had been removed from his command. He referred to but did not disclose action in the case of Brigadier Owen Thomas, which was due to military requirements, and paid a tribute to his great services to recruiting in Wales.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 22nd.
Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market says:—The market is quiet. The supplies are rather scanty. Although there has been some profit-taking by the Indian bazaar and other holders, there was some general demand, more or less active each day, and consequently the mintage purchases have not been large. However, this is unimportant in view of the Raj's purchase of 3,000 bars at Bombay. The approach of the holidays tends to restrict local business.

EARLIER CABLES.

BARON DE REUTER'S BRAVERY.

KILLED WHILE SERVING AS A PRIVATE.

LONDON, December 22nd.
The death is reported, in action, of Baron Hubert de Reuter, the only son of the late Baron de Reuter. He was killed at Beaumont Hamel on November 13th, whilst serving as a private in the Black Watch. Through his persistent bravery and resource, his platoon of twenty men captured a German officer and 97 men. He was killed while carrying a third comrade to a place of safety. The Colonel of his regiment writes that he had intended to recommend deceased for a very high distinction if he had lived.

WHAT PORTUGAL IS DOING.

LONDON, December 22nd.
The President of Portugal, interviewed, stated that at present there are 15,000 splendidly trained troops holding the Rovima River from the Indian Ocean to Nyassa, while 6,000 additional troops are proceeding thither from Portugal. The Portuguese effort in Europe would be made at a moment when it would have the maximum effect.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKINGS.

LONDON, December 22nd.
The steamers *Plimton* and *Blairhall* (British), the *Taki Maru* (Japanese), and the *Prima* (Norwegian) have been sunk.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS SHELL HOSPITAL.

ROME, December 22nd.
An official message says:—The enemy shelled the military hospital at Gorizia, despite the visible red crosses. There were six casualties amongst the staff. (Continued at foot of next Column.)



Just Pure
Rich Mellow
Virginia
Tobacco



The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

If you smoke a pipe of course you smoke "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

Egypt.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EGYPT.

EL ARISH RECAPTURED.

LONDON, December 22nd.
An official message from Egypt says:—We have occupied El Arish, after having been two years in the enemy's hands. The enemy intended a stubborn resistance and had constructed a strong entrenched position at Ma Said, covering El Arish. The rapidity of our advance, however, completely upset his calculations and forestalled the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements.

The enemy abandoned the position on the night of December 19th and retreated eastward south-east. The recapture of El Arish is a serious blow to the Turks.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIA.

OIL WELLS AND REFINERIES DESTROYED.

LONDON, December 22nd.
A British Military Mission satisfactorily reports the destruction, under the Roumanian Government's orders, of the oil wells and refineries at the chief centres.

DARING ATTACK ON BULGARIANS.

PETROGRAD, December 22nd.
A communiqué says:—On the Roumanian front, the enemy's attempts at an offensive were repulsed in the Dobruja. Detachments withdrew northwards after stubbornly resisting superior forces on the whole front.

A regiment daringly attacked the advancing Bulgarians, who were thrown into a lake and mostly drowned.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, December 22nd.
A French communiqué reports lively artillery activity north of Monastir.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WESTERN FRONTS.

ATTEMPTED RAID REPULSED.

LONDON, December 23rd.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attempted raid opposite the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Our artillery dispersed working parties to the north of the Ancre.

SOME FRENCH SUCCESSES.

PARIS, December 23rd.
A communiqué states:—There has been a lively artillery duel in the region of the Hardaumont work, Louvemont and Chambray.

Several successful coups de main were carried out in different sectors. There was intermittent cannonading elsewhere.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

COULD HAVE TORN SELF TO PIECES

With Itching of Weeping Eczema. Up Night After Night. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"My complaint started first in the bend of the arm. It was a sort of weeping, watery eczema and would come up in little blisters which would break. It would start itching in the tips of my fingers, then in my shoulder, face and neck, and I could have torn myself to pieces. I was up night after night."

"I had the trouble for about one year and nine months. I made up my mind to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I bought four tins and I am thankful to say I am completely healed." (Signed) Henry Parsons, 20, Suarez St., Barton Hill, Bristol, Eng., July 29, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post. With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address postcard for samples: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

HOME REMEDY WHICH WORKS WONDERS IN MAKING SCRAWNY, UNDEVELOPED MEN AND WOMEN PLUMP AND ATTRACTIVE.

Thin persons, particularly those from ten to thirty pounds under weight, will be interested to learn of a marvellous discovery which puts on flesh at the rate of a pound a day in many instances, rounds out the figure and makes thin folks fat up even if they have been scrawny for years.

Don't shut your eyes and say "Impossible!" Put this new treatment to the test. The test will tell. It is no sign that you must remain skinny and under weight the rest of your life, even if you have vainly tried every "fattener" you ever heard of.

This new discovery calls for no diet, stunts, no detention from business. You go about as usual, eat what you like. It is harmless to the most delicate system, and contains no oils, emulsions, nor alcohol. Just a concentrated tabloid which can be taken privately. Your nearest friends need not know what you are doing until you astonish them with a visible and pleasing increase of weight.

Excessive thinness is very mortifying. Thin men never look like "real money." They are pushed aside in the race for success. Bony women are seldom very popular. Dress will not hide skin and bones. All men admire fine figures. Take Sargol and get out of the featherweight class.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUINN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

LONDON, December 22nd.
A French communiqué reports lively artillery activity in the Louvemont district.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S. NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S



Known as the
"OLD
SQUARE"
WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA: LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: PROPOSED SAILING: Connecting with: FROM COLOMBO:

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING. 1917

From Hongkong ... S.S. "TENZAN MARU" ... 28th February.
S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 20th March.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKENALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For London ... Steamer ... Sails. ...
"CITY OF MADRAS" ... On 5th January

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" Thursday, 28th Dec, D'light.
Kobe and Moji ... "KUMSANG" Thursday, 28th Dec, D'light.
SHANGHAI ... "YUSANG" Thursday, 28th Dec, D'light.
SHANGHAI ... "CHOYSANG" Friday, 29th Dec, D'light.
HAIHONG ... "TAKJANG" Friday, 29th Dec, D'light.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 30th Dec, 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" Friday, 29th Dec, 3 P.M.
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" Saturday, 30th Dec, 3 P.M.

RETURN TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUMSANG", "YUSANG" and "CHOYSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YUENSANG", "HINSANG", "LOONGSANG" at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient accommodation is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING

"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... THURSDAY, 28th Dec., at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN" 6012 tons, Captain J. R. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th December.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA" 5306 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 25th December.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone Nos. 282 and 292

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	1917		1917	1917
NOVARA	Dec. 29	*MOOLTAN	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
SOMALI	Jan. 17	Through Steamer	Feb. 19	Feb. 26
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
MALTA	Feb. 9	*KARMALA	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
NAMUR	Feb. 23	*MOHEA	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
NELLORE	Mar. 9	*MOLINA	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
NOVARA	Mar. 23	*MONGOLIA	Apr. 22	Apr. 29
MALTA	Apr. 6	Through Steamer	May 5	May 12
NAMUR	Apr. 20	*KAISAR-I-HIND	May 19	May 26
NELLORE	May 4	Through Steamer	June 7	June 14
	May 18	*KASHGAR	June 19	June 26

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
SOMALI	MONDAY, 1st January.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 7th January.
MALTA	SUNDAY, 14th January.
NAMUR	MONDAY, 28th January.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO

AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Port Said about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER TONS SAILING DATE

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE

*KAMO MARU (THURSDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.)
Capt. R. Shimizu 18,000

*KASHIMA MARU (THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at Noon.)
Capt. K. Inada 21,000

VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE

*SHIDZUKA MARU (WED'DAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.)
Capt. Noma 12,500

via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA

*KAMAKURA MARU (TUESDAY, 2nd Jan., at Noon.)
Capt. Kawashima 12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

*NIKKO MARU (TUESDAY, 16th Jan., at 10 A.M.)
Capt. H. Takeda 9,600

via MANILA, BANGALUA, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE

*AKI MARU (TUESDAY, 13th Feb., at 11 A.M.)
Capt. K. Yoshikawa 13,500

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE

*TOSA MARU (SUNDAY, 31st Dec., at Noon.)
Capt. O. Sakamoto 10,000

PENANG and RANGOON

*BENTEN MARU (TUESDAY, 2nd Jan., at Noon.)
Capt. G. Tomida 9,000

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO

SHANGHAI and KOBE

KOBE

*AKI MARU (THURSDAY, 11th Jan., at 10 A.M.)
Capt. K. Yoshikawa 13,500

*ATSUTA MARU (SATURDAY, 13th Jan., at 10 A.M.)
Capt. K. Inada 15,000

YOKOHAMA

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON

*Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 282 and 292

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer Tons and Speed Leave Hongkong.

1917

NIPPON MARU ... 11,000 — 13 knots ... HURTS, 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.

KIYO MARU ... 14,000 — 17 knots ... TUES, 9th Jan. Noon.

SHINYO MARU ... 22,000 — 21 knots ... TUEP, 16th Jan. Noon.

PERUSA MARU ... 9,000 — 14 knots ... SATUR, 27th Jan. 10.30 A.M.

KOREA MARU ... 18,000 — 18 knots ... SATUR, 10th Feb. Noon.

SIBERIA MARU ... 19,000 — 18 knots ... MON, 25th Feb. Noon.

TENYO MARU ... 22,000 — 21 knots ... TUES, 6th Mar. Noon.

† Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437 50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails

KIYO MARU ... 14,000 — 13 knots ... TUESDAY, 9th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building, [813]

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

STEAMER To SAIL.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND

YOKOHAMA ... PORTHOS ... On or about 30th Dec.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON

ATHOS ... On or about 3rd Jan.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

AL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building,

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Jan., at 3 P.M.

"HAWAII MARU" ... MONDAY, 8th Jan., at 3 P.M.

* Omitting Manila and Moji.

South American Line.

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, (EAST COAST via CAPE TOWN), VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

"KASATO MARU" ... WED'DAY, 10th Jan., at Noon.

Bombay Line.

FOR BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

"MALAY MARU" ... SATURDAY, 30th Dec., at 7 A.M.

Java Line.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA AND MACASSAR.

"SHIBETORO MARU" ... S. Yamada ... MONDAY, 8th Jan., at 10 A.M.

Formosan Line.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAIPEI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"JOSEPH MARU" ... T. Nambu ... WED'DAY, 27th Dec., at 8 A.M.

"KALIO MARU" ... WED'DAY, 27th Dec., at 10 A.M.

"KALIO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 31st Dec., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

While the Steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building,

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

EASTERN ... 6th Jan. ... On 16th Dec. 11 A.M.

ST. ALBANS ... 6th Jan. ... On 27th Jan. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents

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